

# Converting Colors

CIELCh(56, 84.402, 355.532)

Have a look what the booklet for  
CIELCh(56, 84.402, 355.532)  
contains.

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**Color**

**CIELCh(56, 84.348, 355.321)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FE1895
RGB	254, 24, 149
RGB Percent	100%, 9%, 58%
CMY	0.0037, 0.9052, 0.4155
CMYK	0.00, 0.90, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	327°, 99%, 55%
HSV	327°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	46.6528, 23.9124, 30.6103
YIQ	107.0200, 96.9550, 87.6350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

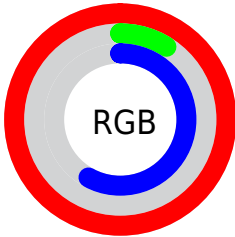
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 24, 149
Decimal	16652437
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.00, 84.07, -6.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 84.348, 355.321
Yxy	23.9124, 0.4611, 0.2363
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294842517 (0xFFFE1895)
YUV	107.0200, 20.6961, 128.9015
Hunter-Lab	48.9003, 84.7204, -2.8837

# Details

The CIELCh color **56, 84.348, 355.321** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF0099**. The color can be described as middle washed rose. A complement of this color would be **88, 88.299, 148.745**, and the grayscale version is **45, 0.006, 296.813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66, 70.382, 341.592**, and **41, 68.338, 0.867** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55, 85.127, 358.785**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58, 81.387, 352.351**.

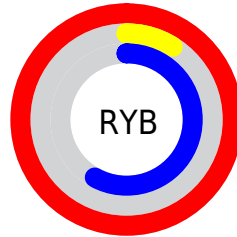
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (9%)

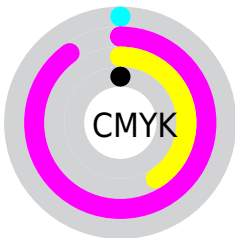
Blue (58%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (58%)

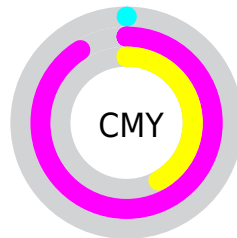


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 56, 84.348,  
355.321


 56, 84.348,  
355.321


 100, 84.348,  
355.321


 46, 84.348,  
355.321


 76, 84.348,  
355.321

 36, 84.348,  
355.321

 86, 84.348,  
355.321

 26, 84.348,  
355.321

 96, 84.348,  
355.321

 16, 84.348,  
355.321

 6, 84.348, 355.321

 0, 84.348, 355.321

56, 84.348,  
355.321

56, 84.348,  
355.321

55, 85.127,  
358.785

58, 81.387,  
352.351

61, 75.799,  
349.999

65, 67.857,  
348.114

69, 58.120,  
346.566

75, 47.204,  
345.259

80, 35.645,  
344.127

87, 23.851,  
343.124

93, 12.098,

342.209

99, 0.561, 340.601

# Harmonies

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



56, 84.348, 355.321



88, 88.299, 148.745

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



56, 84.348, 355.321



56, 84.348, 45.321



56, 84.348, 175.321



56, 84.348, 225.321

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56, 84.344, 355.322



83, 31.639, 343.765



42, 121.239, 311.156



42, 21.336, 344.121



0, 0.000, 0.000



53, 0.007, 296.813





# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



56, 84.344, 355.322



55, 85.364, 358.793



54, 96.107, 35.541



50, 6.572, 342.122



41, 68.907, 358.059



11, 32.342, 353.142



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



56, 84.344, 355.322



55, 85.364, 358.793



91, 51.284, 189.511



50, 6.572, 342.122



41, 68.907, 358.059



11, 32.342, 353.142



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

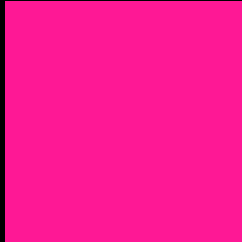
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# CIELCh 56, 84.348, 355.321

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CIELCh color 56, 84.348, 355.321.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

56, 84.348, 355.321

### Protanopia

56, 45.356, 285.992

### Deuteranopia

56, 7.171, 346.304





**Tritanopia**  
56, 81.708, 31.797

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 84.348, 355.321



**Protanomaly**  
51, 58.615, 317.983



**Deuteranomaly**  
52, 44.684, 346.728



**Tritanomaly**  
56, 79.155, 18.121

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
56, 84.348, 355.321



**Achromatopsia**  
45, 0.006, 296.813



**Achromatomaly**  
44, 40.993, 346.605

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CIELCh 56, 84.348, 355.321 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(254, 24, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 24, 149)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 24, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 24, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CIELCh 56, 84.348, 355.321 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(254, 24, 149) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 24, 149) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 24, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 24, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 24, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 24,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CIELCh 56, 84.348, 355.321 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 24, 149) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254, 24,  
149) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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